

INSURANCE.

Fire, Life and Marine
ASH CAPITAL REPRESENT
\$5,092,000.
Hartford Fire Insurance Company
 Best Company in the World. Incorporated 18

... ..	\$1,000.
Springfield Fire & Marine Ins. Co.	
Springfield, Mass.	
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,	\$450.
Manhattan Fire Insurance Company	
The oldest Co. in N. Y. Incorporated 1821.	
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,	\$500.
Madagascar Fire Insurance Company	
New York City.	
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,	\$314.
Phoenix Fire Insurance Company	
Brooklyn, N. Y.	
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,	\$307,770.
Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company	
New York City.	
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS,	\$380.
New York Life Insurance Company	
CAPITAL OVER	\$2,160.
F. WHITTAKER, Agent.	
Pease's Block, Main st., Jacksonville, Fla.	

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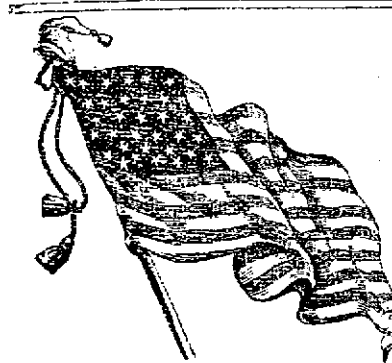
TAKE NOTICE
After you have examined the
Little Stock of Wall Paper
about town just stop in at the
Great Wall Paper Headquarters
at the
CORNER STORE,
where you
DEFF ALL COMPETITION
in style and prices.
267d4f
O. J. DEARBORN
Liano Forte and Organ,
MRS. S. FOORD,
will be happy to give instruction to those
who desire it, in
PIANO FORTE & ORGAN MUSIC
among and thorough bass. Residence on Jackson
street, three doors south of the Methodist church.
B. Instruction given at the residence (no fee).
Merriwell, Feb. 21, 1867. tel 21

WALL PAPER!
I have received direct from the Manufacturer
about four tons of
WALL PAPER

being the sixth invoice of
Spring Styles
 yed up to this date.
 20th
 O. J. DEARHOUT
POCKET CUTLERY
 SUPERIOR assortment of Pocket Cutlery,
 embracing all grades from a pen to a pruning
 tool, and for sale at
 1441
 RUTH KILGAND
Received this Day
 BY
C KEY & B R C
 A Splendid lot of
BONNET RIBBONS!
 A new assortment of
 Colored Edge Velvet Ribbons
 25 cartons assorted
Taffeta Trimming Ribbons.
 Also a new line of
FALL BONNETS,
 Wreaths, Plumes, Felt Hats, Jocks
 &c. &c.
 Louisville, Nov. 7th, 1882.
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY

FOR the next Thirty Days I will sell Crocker
less than the N. Y. Wholesale Price
the reason is as follow:: I have a large stock
bought at
VERY LOW PRICES,
and have an invoice of about
Fifty Crates
arrived on the "La Gloire" from the other side,
 shipped in New York a few days, and I will
room for it. These things
Are Facts!
I will also continue to sell, for a time, Glass
Cory, Plated and Britannia Ware at
OLD PRICES.
W. G. WHEELER
Janessville, Wis., March 15, 1865. mridwda
Another Large Invoice of
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS
Just received at the Janessville Literary E

100 ft. corner store. *some beautiful MYARS*
 Held: O. J. DEARBORN
ROCK COUNTY BANK
 Janesville, Wisconsin
Directors:
 JACMAN, J. J. R. PEASE, J. B. CHASE
 S. FITZ, B. W. SMITH, S. G. BAILEY
 JESSE MILES.
 Particular attention paid to collections.
 Sight drafts on the principal cities of
 Europe and Great Britain.
 Will purchase Notes, Drafts, Certificates of Deposit,
 and buy and sell Gold and Silver at the market.
 TIMOTHY JACMAN, President
 J. B. CHASE, Cashier.



Forever float that standard sheet—
Where breathes the foe but falls before us?
With Freedom's soil beneath our feet,
And Freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

The Press and the War.

The Milwaukee News thinks that according to the modern rule the Janesville Gazette ought to be "squashed" for saying that the President was "wrong" in revoking the order of Gen. Burnside, suppressing the Chicago Times. We claim no exemption from such a rule. If what we say interferes with the proper and vigorous prosecution of the war, and that being the opinion of the commanding general, if he should issue such an order, it ought to be executed, and it would be wrong for the President to interfere, if the case should be as flagrant as that of the Chicago Times. We should ask no petitions, nor resolutions, nor weak-kneed telegrams from the Miss Nancy's of our party.

Our doctrine is that in war the laws of war are supreme. Our belief is that we are now at war, the whole entire country, and that there is no place within the boundaries of the republic where the court martial may not take the place of civil courts and thrust aside the laws of congress, in all things pertaining to the war.

Our belief further is that the generals in command, subject to the President, are the only judges of the necessity of the time and occasion when such court martial or order may be properly issued, and no civil court can interfere. We believe the constitution authorizes this when it provides for the raising, equipping and governing of armies, the suppression of rebellions and the repelling of invasions. Our conviction is equally clear that the constitutional guarantees of free speech and a free press, apply to peace, and not to times of civil war. That newspapers are no more sacred than any other property, and the right to use them only extends to commenting on the war, in aid of the war power in the grand object of the whole country—that of overcoming the common enemy. Whenever they transcend this rule they should be suppressed, or "squashed," as the News has it.

We do not think that simply saying the President is wrong, on a particular matter connected with the conduct of the war would justify harsh measures, nor should the discussion of his policy, with a view to a better one, having for its object the more vigorous prosecution of the war be interfered with. But the President and his generals are the judges of that, and are responsible to the people for prompt action when free speech becomes license, and when a free press clogs the wheels of war. As a member of the press we accord to the President this power, and only ask that he use it fearlessly when he deems it necessary to act; and we hope there will be no more orders issued to be revoked by the influence of the clamor of foes, or the feeble of timid friends.

ALL SORTS OF PARAGRAPHS.

FROM LAKE SUPERIOR.—Two companies of the 18th Wisconsin came down from Lake Superior last night, and have gone to join their regiment, which is now with Grant. The companies have been doing duty in the Lake Superior country.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.—The engine house of the Chicago and St. Louis railroad company, in Chicago, was entirely destroyed by fire last Saturday. The loss is estimated at \$300,000.

A correspondent at Baton Rouge, under date of May 21st, writes: "There are already five regiments of colored troops organized in this department and credited to the state of Louisiana. It is expected that, in all, twenty-eight regiments will be organized at once in the department of Gen. Banks."

NEW HAMPSHIRE HAS FILLED her quota in full under the previous calls for troops, and has a surplus of 100 men.

GRANITE SALT MINE.—It appears from scientific investigation that the salt deposit at New Iberia, Louisiana, is of the most extensive and wonderful description. For vastness and purity is unequalled on the globe. One account says: "Imagine, you can, the granite quarry of Massachusetts, or the marble quarry of Vermont, to be solid deposits of pure rock salt, clean and transparent as so much clear white ice, in one solid, inexhaustible mass, underlying the earth, and you then acquire an imperfect idea of the vastness of this salt formation."

WHAT WOULD HAVE BEEN.—The 58th Illinois regiment, doing garrison duty at Camp Butler, Springfield, was on its way to Chicago on the day the President revoked Gen. Burnside's order. On the evening of that day there would have been at least three thousand soldiers under arms in this city, and at least ten thousand organized citizens to cooperate with the enforcing of Burnside's order, and to prevent a copperhead outbreak. On receipt of the notification that the President had revoked the order, the train of cars that was bringing the troops from Springfield was telegraphed to return.—Chicago Journal.

When Colonel Grierson was passing near Jackson, a lady applied to him for protection for her property. He assured her he was not after property, "but was running for governor, and just called to keep his appointment."

From Vicksburg.

Special Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

STEAMER COURIER, NEW ORLEANS, June 8, 1863.

We left Sherman's landing, which is just above and in plain sight of Vicksburg, on Tuesday night, at 10 o'clock, June 2d, having been there at Young's Point from the Saturday night previous. Both of these points are on the right bank of the Mississippi river, the former being at the mouth of the canal, and the latter opposite the mouth of the Yazoo river.

At the time of our leaving, Vicksburg had not fallen, although every indication seemed favorable to that end. It is now completely invested by Gen. Grant, his line stretching around the city in length of twelve miles, his left flank resting upon the river below the city, and the right upon the river above. He is safely entrenched, and is daily strengthening his works until they have assumed formidable proportions. Hundreds of cannon are pointing upon the rebel breastworks in the rear of Vicksburg, while the mortar and gunboats occupy positions a little above and below the left and right flanks. The night-shelling from these is brilliant and beautiful, although not very dangerous or destructive, judging from the numbers of the tall church spires and white dwellings thickly dotted all over the terraced hills. The deserters and captured prisoners represent that but little property has been destroyed, and but few lives lost; still it would seem too much like peace for all this war armament to remain silent. Desertions to our lines and captures are of daily occurrence, and all these men speak of the strength of the rebel works, and the impossibility of our taking them by assault, but freely admit that it may be done by siege. They rely, however, on Johnston to extricate them, and seem to think he will bring forward a sufficient force for this purpose.

It has been reported that the supplies of Vicksburg are almost exhausted, but from conversation with their own men, and the length of time they have had to prepare, I am persuaded this is not so. At all events, I have no doubt that they have a thirty days' supply, and as they seem determined to hold out to the last, the surrender of Vicksburg may not be expected much within that time, but it is apparently doomed, and must fall, unless the fortunes of war are unexpectedly reversed, which, however, is by no means impossible for Johnston to give much trouble to our rear. Gen. Grant is sanguine of being able to repel any force he may send, and entertains no fears as to the result.

A telegraphic communication has been established along the entire line to each corps, with signals to the fleet and to Gen. Sullivan, who commands at Young's Point. Every order is given in this manner, and our own boats (sanitary) was under way in ten minutes from the time it was given by Gen. Grant, fifteen miles distant. In fact, everything has the appearance of great completeness.

It has been reported that Gen. Pemberton offered to surrender a few days since, upon certain conditions, and that he had refused. This is not so, and it was gotten up as a camp rumor.

The rebel deserters and prisoners are well clothed in gray and butternut colored suits, and seem to have been well fed.

The canal here is a work of the most stupendous fully ever conceived by man, and was constructed in defiance of all laws, and upon the belief that an immense body of water, sweeping rapidly around a curve, might be checked and turned at right angles.

Gen. Banks is reported to hold Port Hudson in the same manner that General Grant holds Vicksburg.

The sick are comfortably provided for in hospital boats, and at Milliken's Island and Young's Point, in hospitals. I see, however, is greatly needed for the sick, and it cannot be too earnestly hoped that a full supply will be furnished early, as the weather is becoming very hot, the water bad, and the sick increasing.

Almost the entire distance from Memphis to Vicksburg—a distance of four hundred miles—is one track of desolation. All the plantations and villages are deserted, and the fields are laid waste and unplanted. Not a human being, white or black, is seen upon the banks of the river in all that distance.

But such is war. Hidden guerrillas are all along the Arkansas shore below Helena, who fire upon the passing boats, which renders navigation hazardous. Two soldiers were killed yesterday upon a transport, and seven wounded, in this manner. Our own boat was fired into on its downward trip, without injury to any one on board.

Gen. Prentiss, of Illinois, commands at Helena, and has a force of five thousand men, and seems well fortified against attack. Price and Mansfield are said to be in the vicinity, but no fears are entertained of their approach. It seems to me, however, that the importance of the place demands an increased force, in order to render it entirely secure.

Several thousand troops have been sent forward to Gen. Grant within the last few days, from Tennessee, all of whom have a robust and healthy appearance, and are anxious for a front position.

Conduct of the Besieged.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette. CAMP BEFORE VICKSBURG, June 1, 1863.

One would naturally suppose that the rebels, so closely hedged in, would expend a great deal of ammunition to drive off or keep at a distance the invading and besieging army. Such is not the case; on the contrary, they never fire a random shot, evidently, for their sharpshooters prove too accurate of aim, and their artillerists display remarkable skill in throwing shot and shell. Of this accuracy, however, I have spoken before.

At present, and indeed since the assault of the 23d, the rebels have maintained a uniform silence, and are evidently a uniform like us, with pick and shovel, and mean to give us "hit for hit." They have gangs of negroes chained together, to perform the labor on the defenses, for they can neither spare the soldiers nor permit the negroes to run at large.

This is a fact, for our camps are peopled with negroes who joined us on the march from Jackson to Vicksburg, whence they came on passes issued by the commandant, and who assert that their fellows in the city would be only too glad to escape into our lines if they could. Negroes have been seen on their works loading their guns, from which our sharpshooters had driven the regular gunners, and it is evident that the negro is still an element of strength to the rebel arm. I am repeatedly told that they are taken in large numbers along with the rebel arms and their appliances, and that they perform all the labor of the camp and the field. But, of course, this might be expected of a people whose entire existence depended, and in a great measure even now depends, on slave labor.

A little juvenile, "well in his boots" for the first time, said to his mother, after reading the customary chapter in Scott's Family Bible: "Mother, why did Moses wear boots?" "Why, my son, do you ask that? Perhaps he did, we don't know."

"No, mother, he didn't, because the Bible says that the voice that came out of the burning bush told him to take off his shoes."

BY TELEGRAPH.

REPORTED FOR THE DAILY GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

Last Night's Report.

CAIRO, June 8.

Special to the Chicago Tribune.—No arrivals from below to-day—no later news from Vicksburg. The latest advices are encouraging to Grant's ability to maintain his position, against any possible attack from the rear. Grant will in a few days have ample reinforcements in men, as he already has in armament.

Official dispatches from below are now sent to Washington in secret characters, which not even the telegraph operators can understand. Considerable official telegraphing has been in progress during the last twenty-four hours.

WASHINGTON, June 7.

Government to-night received official advices from Vicksburg to the 3d inst., which, while stating that the siege continues, makes no mention of events of startling importance.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 6.

The following are extracts from Richmond dispatches of this morning:

JACKSON, June 5.—A quiet day at Vicksburg yesterday. No firing was heard. Grant is evidently making preparations for a movement in some direction.

JACKSON, June 4.—A courier reports that Kirby Smith has crossed to Port Hudson. On Sunday the gunboats made a furious assault, sinking one steamer and drowning 700 men. No doubts are felt in regard to the result.

Interesting details of the fight at Vicksburg on Thursday are coming. Gen. Grant used cotton bales for movable breastworks, and also for the protection of the 200-pounders, and directed the fire to the cotton bales, moving down whole platoons of the enemy. Our entire loss, including the battle of Baker's creek, does not exceed 5,000.

Confidence in Gen. Pemberton, since his answer to Grant's demand for a surrender, has been fully restored. No fears are entertained regarding the result, either at Vicksburg or Port Hudson.

JACKSON, June 4.—Heavy firing in the direction of Vicksburg has been heard all day. Nothing reliable has been received from there since Sunday.

An editorial in the Richmond Whig says: "The news from the southwest continues to be of a most cheering character. Nobles has Gen. Pemberton vindicated the confidence placed in him by President Davis. From all accounts, the defence of Vicksburg is the most glorious episode in the already crowded annals of our military history. Hecatombs of Yankees attest the valor of our troops, and the skill and success with which they have been handled in every attack."

The heroic garrison has immortalized itself. The Yankees have given up the attempt to capture the city by storm, and now talk of a regular siege. The plan which Gen. Johnston may possibly initiate with the telegraph also brings the report of a brilliant victory gained by Kirby Smith over Banks at Port Hudson. We have every reason to believe this news will be confirmed. With Gen. Grant's army all but annihilated by the terrific execution of our artillery and musketry at Vicksburg, and the strategic move of Banks suddenly cut short at Port Hudson, the great campaign of the north, from which so much was expected by the nation, bids fair to prove by far the most disastrous and gigantic of his failures in this war."

WASHINGTON, June 8.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—The revocation of General Burnside's order, suppressing the Chicago Times, was made, it is understood, at the instance of Congressmen I. N. Arnold, of that district, Senator Trumbull, Judge Davis, and other Illinois politicians.

Surgeon General Hammond has returned from a tour of inspection of the laboratories through the north. The medical department is now making a new chemical scale, at a saving to the government of from 200 to 300 per cent. He explains his recent order in relation to the use of calomel and tartar emetic in the army, to mean not an entire prohibition, but a restriction merely.

General Hooker has ordered all soldiers in the army of the Potomac to take out licenses from the commissioner of internal revenue. They are obliged to pay as retail dealers from September, and as wholesale dealers from January. The new scale, valued at \$25,000, from March. To-day large numbers of men were being gutted their papers. Other commanders will follow this example.

Fernando Wood denies, in the Times to-day, that he retracted here any of his late speeches in New York, or that he was quoted at by soldiers while passing through Baltimore. Persons here affirm positively that they heard soldiers not only quote, but call him "copperhead," "traitor," and other epithets.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

Special to the Chicago Tribune.—Surgeon H. S. Hewitt, of Grant's staff, and 250 privates, belonging to regiments in Grant's army, who were captured at Jackson and Raymond, have been released. The men are at Annapolis—the wounded in hospital, and the others in parole camp. Dr. Hewitt has arrived here. His brother, surgeon, Dr. Morgan, of the 10th Mo., is the only one of Grant's men still at Richmond, where he is detained as a hostage.

Asst. Surgeon Spencer, of the 7th Indiana, in Libby Prison, and Dr. Myers, of the 10th Mo., is sick in hospital at Richmond. Mr. Cooper, Captain's clerk of the Indiana, is retained as hostage.

Dr. Hewitt reports A. D. Richardson and James Brown, Tribune correspondents, still in Libby Prison. They are well, and bear their privations philosophically, although they were wearing upon them.

Dr. Hewitt gives it as his decided opinion, derived from facts which came to his knowledge in the course of his journey from Jackson to Richmond, but which make public, that Gen. Grant will surely take Vicksburg, and that the rebels have as good as given up the attempt to relieve it. He thinks that they will, however, make an effort to seize and hold some other point on the Mississippi, being determined not to relinquish that river to the Yankees.

The crops are looking finely all over the south, and promise an abundant harvest.

MEMPHIS, June 6, via Cairo 8.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—We had a grand celebration here to-day, on account of the anniversary of the taking of Memphis by the Union forces. All the stores were closed, and the buildings were ornamented with flags. A tremendous procession, with numerous banners and paintings representing the fall of Memphis, marched through the streets. Speeches were made in Court Square by Judge Williams and Gen. S. A. Hurlbut. Songs were sung, and airs played by bands. Letters were read from Hon. Edward Everett, Govs. Morton and Tod, and from Gen. Butler and Sherman, and other distinguished personages. All in all, it was a glorious occasion.

Col. Howe of Wisconsin succeeds Col. Kellogg as provost marshal of the city. The efforts will be made to make Col. Smith provost marshal of the department.

WASHINGTON, June 8.

Special to Chicago Tribune.—A letter from Neosho, Southern Kansas, June 1st, to the Commercial Union, contains the following: "Murder, robbery, and arson are the order of the day here. Life or property have very little security. The Osages are guarding their country heroically. On the 23d of May they attacked and killed 19 in their country, and from letters found in their pockets, it is ascertained that they were on their way to Colorado to raise troops for the rebel government. The Osages after killing them cut off their heads and held war dances over their dead bodies. They say they are fighting for Lincoln."

An immense quantity of sanitary supplies and vegetables are being collected in this state for the armies of Grant and Rosecrans.

Col. Stone, quartermaster general of Indiana, has returned from Vicksburg with the steamer Courier, loaded with wounded, and represents the army as being in splendid condition, and enthusiastic in their devotion to their general. Grant assured him that he could take care of Johnston and Vicksburg, both.

MEMPHIS, June 6, p. m. via Cairo 8.

From Dr. Filian of the sanitary commission, we gather the following from Helena and vicinity:

Our pickets were driven in on Thursday night, and some apprehensions were indulged that a demonstration in force might be attempted. It is understood that Price has four brigades under him, and an attack is momentarily expected, the enemy being prevented from making an attack on Wednesday night in consequence of heavy rain.

R. R. Rithian accompanies 250 of our sick and wounded from Helena, on their way to Keokuk, and expects to return shortly with sanitary supplies.

Our troops at Helena are active, on the alert, confident and determined, and will give Price a warm reception whenever he wants to make a raid in that direction.

TO-DAY'S REPORT.

(Reported Exclusively for the Daily Gazette.)

MORNING DISPATCHES.

NEW YORK, June 9.

The Tribune says: From a gentleman conversant with affairs at Port Hudson and in the department of the Gulf, who arrived here last night from New Orleans, we learn some interesting facts of the situation of Banks' army and its processes. Our informant left Port Hudson late in the evening of Sunday, 31st. There had been no fighting of consequence since the assault of the 27th, but Gen. Banks had been industriously and rapidly contracting his lines and approaching the rebel works. The night of the 31st the army moved on or near the river, both above and below. There was no possibility of reinforcements reaching the beleaguered garrison. Banks had made up his mind to take the place, and he had the means to do it. The contest of the 27th was very desperate and very bloody, the rebels fighting with the most reckless courage, and our men being not a whit behind in daring and pluck.

Our informant corroborates the good accounts heretofore given of the conduct of the colored soldiers. These brave warriors provoked the rebels to such a degree, that they were ordered to be shot. On the other side, and the rebels lent all their energy to their annihilation, and since the fight they have missed no chance to kill negro pickets. In one instance they pounced upon a single black sentry, captured and forthwith hung him. The bloody instruction was quickly improved upon, for almost within an hour some negroes got hold of a rebel picket and swung him up in full sight of their murdered companion.

The words about Kirby Smith coming to the relief of Port Hudson are probably erroneous. Smith is no doubt in Texas somewhere, or in Western Louisiana, certainly no where near Port Hudson, nor could he get across if he were opposite.

Col. Grierson is slashing around, and was at last accounts up between Port Hudson and Vicksburg, tearing up railroads, destroying bridges, hunting for Confederate stores, and canvassing the state generally. It is understood that Joe Johnston was at Jackson on the 27th, but has no force worth bringing against Grant.

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NEW YORK, June 9.

Special dispatch to the New York Times.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, June 7—6 P. M.

The situation remains unchanged. The position taken by Howe's division on the south bank of the Rappahannock, Friday evening, is still peacefully held. The only hostile demonstration has been an occasional shot from our four and a half inch Rodman, stationed on the hills above. Our skirmishers held the line of Deep Run and Bowling Green road, while the enemy are in plain sight about one fourth of a mile further on. A battery is in sight but is all we can see. No doubt the enemy is closely watching our movements, evidently hoping we may continue our advance and meet him on his chosen ground. I can say that depends entirely upon circumstances. Our troops lay on their arms on the open plain, covered by several batteries of those old-fashioned Napoleons. They are in excellent spirits.

A large detail of men to-day were engaged in destroying the enemy's rifle pits on the bank of the river near where we crossed, the ditches being filled up and the banks leveled off, thus restoring the ground to its former level surface, and depriving the enemy of the immediate use of this defense, and facilitating the passage of our troops over the ground. No general engagement is yet imminent. Indications, though not very numerous, that are a week or over there may be noteworthy news, though from what quarter and in what shape none can tell.

AFTERNOON DISPATCHES.

DUQUOIN, Ill., June 9.

A Union man was murdered last night at Eight Mile Prairie, southwest of this place, by secession sympathizers. This is the second act of the kind that has been committed within a few months. Steps are being taken to apprehend the assassins.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 6.

There is but little news stirring, politicians being anxious about the election going on for delegates to the Union state convention on the 17th.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 7.

The steamship Constitution from Panama has arrived, with dates via Acapulco from Puebla to the 18th of May, from the city of Mexico to the 19th. On the 15th and 16th the French were repulsed before Fortress Carman. The end, however, appeared to have arrived—the garrison and inhabitants were in a starving condition—their ammunition was also failing, and Ortega had been driven to the sea, and was being expected supplies from Comodoro, who had attempted to cut his way through but failed. All combined seemed to render a surrender necessary.

On the 17th Fore sent in a flag of truce, offering to allow the Mexican officers and soldiers to march out, the officers with side arms, providing they would give their parole not to serve against the French. This was refused by Ortega. Meanwhile he spiked the cannon, burst the gun carriages, and destroyed the iron works, and the surrendered. The Mexican General Barrios and his aid, and also the ordinance officer, preferring death to being taken prisoners, shot themselves dead. The advance of the French army was at the latest advices at Choluta, six miles beyond Puebla, on its way to the Mexican capital.

The Mexicans are very much embittered against Frenchmen, and all Frenchmen had been ordered to leave the capital within eight days. The Mexicans will defend the capital to the last, and will not permit any Frenchman to enter the city. The cause of the war is that city. This account is from Mexican sources. Mexican houses in San Francisco are draped, while from French houses French flags are displayed.

NEW YORK, June 9.

Flour dull, 5c lower, 5,65a, 50 extra state. Wheat moderately active, prices for buyers, 1,27a, 39 Chicago spring; 1,27 a, 10 Milwaukee club; 1,44a, 50 winter red western. Corn favors buyers, fair demand. Oats dull, 35a, 50. Pork dull. Lard unchanged. Whiskey unchanged.

A special to the Herald from Washington states that there is no truth in the report about the troops in Dix's department having been assigned to Hooker.

It is understood that Admiral Dahlgren is willing to take command over Foote.

A Hilton Head letter reports that the steamer Secor was accidentally destroyed by fire off Seabrook Island; also that the gunboat Sheppard was lost near Nassau, having run ashore.

A Suffolk letter says the rebel report of the capture of Suffolk is untrue. It has Suffolk been stronger than ever. A letter from Folly Island, Charleston harbor, June 1st, states that there are but 1,000 rebel troops on James Island. There were formerly about 12,000. The inference is they have been sent to operate against Grant.

Stocks dull and lower. Money and exchange unchanged. Gold 42.

A "Herald for Jeff. Davis," and What Came of It.

From the Ottumwa (Iowa) Courier.

Last Friday afternoon, a man named Neely, who lives near Chillicothe, in this county, passed up Main street in his wagon hurrying for Jeff. Davis. He stopped at the store of Moss & Co., where the provost marshal found him. When the marshal asked him if he was the man who had cheered for Jeff. Davis, he straightened himself up and declared that "he was that," and that he had been in the rebel army, and was the first man through that laid hands on him."

But very fortunately he didn't "blow" so as to injure anybody, but was tied and taken to the Keokuk depot, to await the arrival of the train, where, with two exceptions, notwithstanding his tearful appeals, he received no sign of sympathy from the crowd that surrounded him. This copperhead, who had been so fierce and defiant at first, begged and bawled like the great cowardly calf that he was, and conducted himself in such a contemptibly ludicrous manner, that, instead of receiving sympathy from any one, even the ladies laughed at him.

One of the two friends that the prisoner met with at the depot, Pat. Moran, hurried off to Mr. S. P. Clark of "Common School" notoriety, for a writ of habeas corpus, which was issued by the district court in session, but was disregarded by the marshal.

Mr. Clark stated in his writ that Mr. Copperhead was restrained of his liberty for cheering for Jeff. Davis in Ottumwa for fun; but we are inclined to the opinion that his client by this time don't appreciate the funny part of it.

The marshal took the prisoner to Keokuk on the first of the train, where he left him, committed for trial, himself returning Saturday evening to procure further evidence, which is very strong against the prisoner.

GRACELESS IMPATIENCE.—A little girl, not three years of age, while her father was engaged in family prayer, becoming no doubt weary at the length of the exercise, and happily recollecting how it always terminated, suddenly shouted out, "Amen."

After waiting a moment or two, and finding that this proved ineffectual, she repeated with more emphasis, "Amen." By this time a smile was creeping over her father's countenance, and noticing that he hesitated a little and betrayed a manifest effort to proceed with his devotion, she pleasantly added, "Pa, can't you say it?" It is needless to say that the length of the prayer was much shortened.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

American Express Company.

1863, 1864.

General Express Forwarders between all Ports.

EAST, WEST, NORTH, SOUTH.

EACH Express is sent on a first class Passenger Train, and accompanied by a Trusty Messenger provided with Iron Safe for security of Valuables.

The unequalled facilities and great extent of the routes of this old established company enables them to transport with the greatest safety and speed.

Coln, Bank Bills, Jewelry, Valuable Packages, and parcels of all kinds, as well as merchandise, AT RATES AS LOW AS ANY OTHER RESPONSIBLE COMPANY.

THE 1863 DAY OF JULY, 1863.

judgment.—*Dated May 31, 1863.*
W. M. GAMES, Esq., Clerk, H. C. Co.
CONRIS & HAYES, Attys.

SOUTH FIRST STREET.

medications for Grading, Tying Gutters and Building Overcrawls, on South First St Street, between Main and Jackson Streets, in the City of St. Louis.

READING.—The road bed will be 30 feet in width between the paving of the gutters, and the center of the road bed will be 18 inches above the bottom of the gutter. The road bed is to be completely filled with soft sand and uniform in surface, rising regularly from the bottom of the gutters to said center line. The grading will be estimated by the cubic yard in excavation, and the material allowed for earth in embankment, hauling, &c.

The material for embankment will be taken, first, from the sides of the road and in such manner as to leave the surface of the road bed uniform.

And, secondly, from the excavation to be made

The material for the cubic bird is to be earth and clay, and no sand or gravel to be used.

GUTTERS—The gutters, one on each side of said roof, are to be six feet in width at the top and eight inches in width and placed upon their edges, and to be made of wood and gravel, and in such manner, as to be able to carry a curb and gravel, in either shape of gutter, and the manner of laying the outside courses of stone, will be such as the almoner of said work shall direct.

The gutters, when prepared, shall be furnished with a curb, which will incur the preparing and for the same, laying stone, building the furnishing same, &c.

EDWARDS—The bed for the sidewalks, on each side of the gutters, shall be made of earth and gravel or gravel or good material, and will cover

CROSSWALKS.—At the northern intersection of First, Second and Wisconsin streets with said South side of Second street, there are three crosswalks, each of which is made of stone, and is about one foot thick and composed of stone, not less than one foot thick and three feet in length, all well laid.

All said work to be done under the direction of the Engineer of the City of Milwaukee.

J. F. FETTER, Jr., Alderman 52 Ward.
H. W. COLLINS, Jr., Alderman 52 Ward.

Above specifications filed April 10th, 1882.

ANDREW B. OSS, Jr., City Clerk.

CERUET COUNTY, ROCK COUNTY.

Clazen M Gray says Alvin Miller, T. Fifield, D. Fifield, Harry Jackson, C. A. Alce and Almon Calkins.

"N pursuance and by virtue of the judgment of foreclosure of the mortgage of the premises of said Alvin Miller on the 20th day of May, 1882, in favor of said Alce and Calkins.

mailed placards and against the datebuds above
said, I shall offer for sale and sell at public auction,
on the first day of January, A.D. 1983, at the hour of the
day, all that tract of land situated in the town of Harvey,
county of Rock and state of Wisconsin, and
known and described as the west half the west half of
the southeast quarter of section No. thirty-one (31),
town No three (3), range No. thirteen (13), containing
more or less—Dated this 6th day of Dec. 1983.

R. T. JENNIE, Sheriff
of Rock County, Wis.
John W.
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY

Robert Smith, plaintiff, vs Stephen O Spaulding and others,
defts.

THE 109TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1863.

over six miles and fifty three links, thence west and
avered to the above said section line on the north side
of said road, thence south along said section line to
the center of said road, thence north 26° 20' east along
the face of right-of-way, south along said road reserving
to the State of Michigan one-half acre, more or less,
on all sides for highway—Dated June 6th, 1893.
Jedediah W. A. J.A. WARDEN, Referee, &c.

CIRCUIT COURT FOR ROCK COUNTY.
Respondent D Smith, plaintiff, et al; Stephen O Spaulding and
others, etc., etc.

In pursuance and by virtue of the judgment of fore-
closure and sale rendered in the above action on
the 6th day of June, 1893, the undersigned, a referee
appointed and appointed by the court, do hereby certify
that at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front
corner of the Rock County Bank, in Janesville, he said
county,

W.F. HALL, DEPUTY REFEREE

[illegible]

CIRCUIT COURT POL. ROCK COUNTY.
William Krines, plff., agt. Nelson L. Rouse and —
— Rouse his wife, Henry E. Rouse and — Rouse his
— wife, vs. Expanding agt. David Nogola, d/t/a.
The County of Wisconsin, to each of the above defendants
— YOU are hereby summoned to appear and answer to a
complaint of the plaintiff in and to the action, which
is filed in the office of the clerk of said county May
13, 1908, and of which a copy is herewith served upon
you, and to which a copy of your answer is to be com-
municated to the subscriber at my office in Janesville,
said county, within twenty days after the service here-
of, exclusive of the day of said service; and if you fail
to appear and answer to the complaint, the plaintiff
will be permitted in this action will apply to said court for
the relief demanded in the complaint.
J. W. Dufford [NAME] IL. E. WHITTON, Plff's Atty.

BRUSHES!
White Wash Brushes,
 ALL SIZES, ALL KINDS!
 PAINT-BRUSHES,
 SHOE BRUSHES,
 SCRUB BRUSHES,
 VARNISH BRUSHES,
 MARKING BRUSHES,
 HAIR BRUSHES.

TOOTH BRUSHES,
LATHER BRUSHES,
NAIL BRUSHES,
STENCIL BRUSHES,
COUNTER BRUSHES,
HORSE BRUSHES,
CLOTH BRUSHES,
the great Depot for BRUSHES is at
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TRUSSES!

**TRUSSES FOR MEN,
TRUSSES FOR YOUTHS
TRUSSES FOR CHILDREN,**
all of Improved make.

ELASTIC BANDAGES,
for Enlarged Veins, Blisters and Weak Joints.

Elastic Stockings, Silk, Cotton and Linen.
Elastic Ankle Straps, Silk, Cotton and Linen.
Elastic Wristslippers, Silk, Cotton and Linen.
Elastic Supporters, for Ladies;
Knee's Supporters, for Ladies.
GROIN BRACES

Prescribed for CUTS FUR APPARATUS.
" " " "
" " " "
" " DOW LEE & KNOCK HINE APPARATUS
" " SURTAGE OF THE SPINE " "

Our stock of Trusses is complete, all of various size and will
correctly fitted. TAILMAN & COLLINS,
Hawfield Druggists.